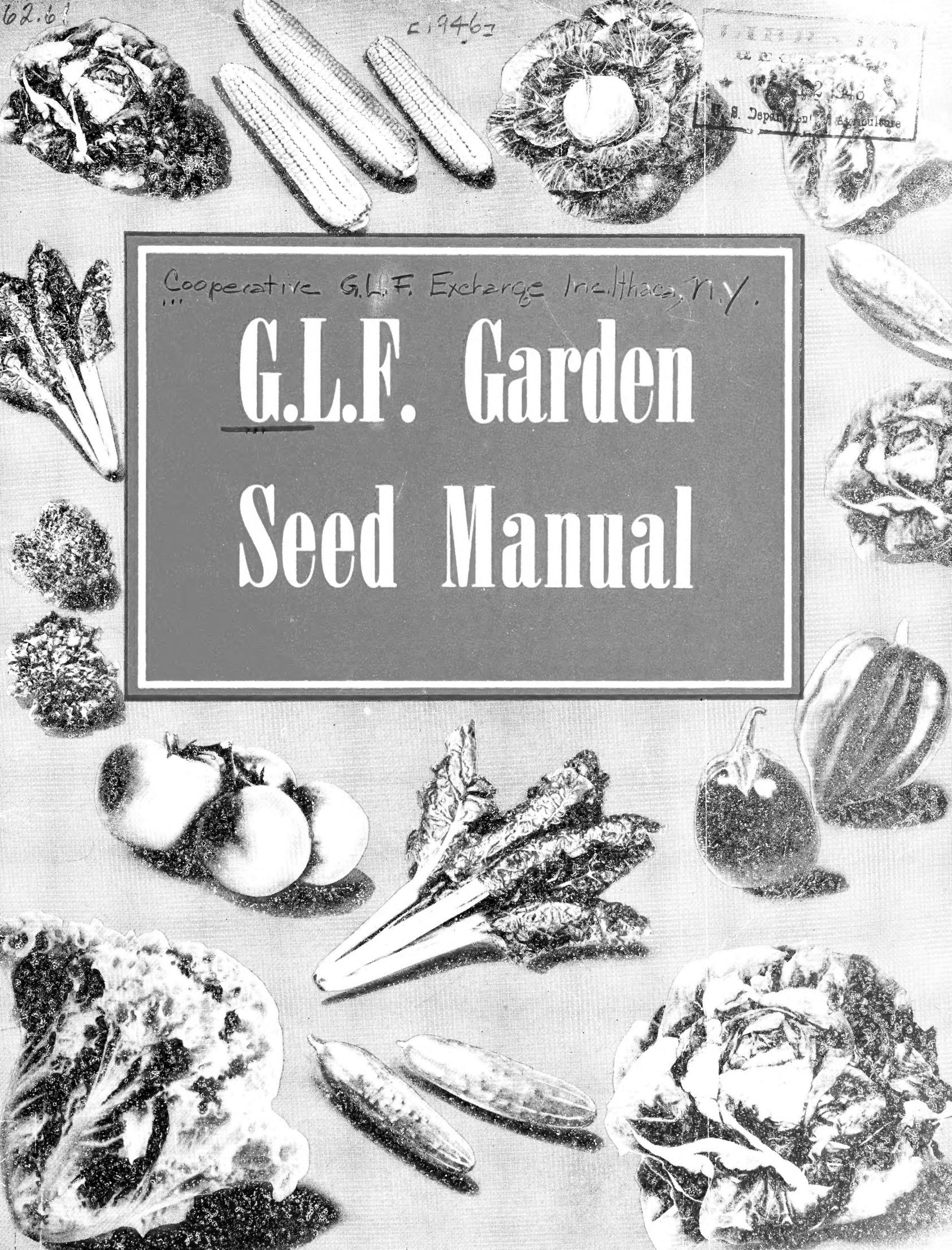


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Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange Inc., Ithaca, N.Y.

G.L.F. Garden Seed Manual

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G. L. F. Garden Seed Service



THE Garden Seed Division of G.L.F. Mills was set up in 1935 to supply vegetable seed of tested varieties to commercial growers and home gardeners. During the first two years, service was limited to four crops—cabbage, cauliflower, peas and sweet corn. Samples of these seeds were tested on the farms of patrons in various parts of G.L.F. territory.

By 1937 the Seed Service was enlarged to include all leading vegetable varieties. Three years later trial gardens were established near Ithaca so that accurate observations could be made on samples of all seed purchased by G.L.F.

Today the Seed Service is equipped to handle the large quantities of seed required by commercial growers and home gardeners in G.L.F. territory. All of this seed

is selected solely on a basis of its ability to produce good crops. Quality is controlled carefully by field testing, laboratory treatments and special breeding programs.

G.L.F. Quality Control Program

Certain areas in the United States are particularly well adapted to garden seed production because of their climate and soil conditions. Southern Idaho, for instance, produces the best garden bean seed because of its arid climate which prevents the development of blight and anthracnose—two seed-borne diseases which thrive under humid conditions. Western areas in general are well adapted to producing large yields of seed.

G.L.F. purchases its seed stocks from the areas which are best suited to growing seed which will produce good



Trial rows of small seeded crops, including lettuce, carrots, beets, parsnips, etc. Rows are approximately 35 feet long. Records are kept of stand, top growth and edible parts.



Sweet corn trials are planted at two different times to get comparison between seasons of growth. Tops are removed and ears exposed for examination.

crops in G.L.F. territory. To check the performance of this seed, the G.L.F. Garden Seed Service carries on an extensive quality control program.

Trial Gardens

The only effective way to check seed quality is to grow the crop under natural conditions and compare it with other strains of the same variety. All G.L.F. seed is checked in trial gardens and judged by these standards:

- 1. Trueness to type, including size, color and edible quality.**
- 2. Season of maturity and adaptation to G.L.F. growing conditions.**
- 3. Yielding ability.**
- 4. Freedom from off-types and varietal mixtures.**
- 5. Resistance to common diseases and, in some cases, insects.**
- 6. Freedom from seed-borne diseases.**
- 7. Viability (power to grow) as compared with U. S. standards.**

Laboratory Tests

Samples of all seed stocks are given purity and germination tests in the G.L.F. seed laboratory as a further check on their quality.

Inspection Trips

G.L.F. seedsmen make regular trips to the western growing areas to check on the best sources of garden seed.

This three-phase quality control program supplies a sound basis for making all purchases of G.L.F. Garden Seed.

Stock Seed Production Program

There is considerable evidence that some seed strains may lose their adaptation to eastern conditions if grown continually in the west. To overcome this difficulty, G.L.F. is carrying on a breeding and selection program here in the east for producing stock seed of Danish Ballhead cabbage, Early Yellow Globe and Michigan Yellow Globe onions, French Horticultural beans, Detroit



Closeup of Detroit Dark Red Beets showing the formation of seed balls. Beets are biennials like cabbage and onions.

Dark Red beets and Iroquois melons. The stock seed produced by G.L.F. is then sent west for multiplication.

Many of these crops are biennials, which means that two years are required from seed to seed. Mature cabbage plants, onion bulbs and beets are stored during the winter and transplanted to the field the following spring for seed production. The second year's planting gives an additional opportunity to select the best mother plants before actual seed growth starts.

This program assures G.L.F. patrons of stock seed bred under eastern conditions and adapted to this climate.



Michigan Yellow Globe onion plants in full bloom in August, 1945. Bulbs were grown in 1944 in muck at Savannah from G.L.F. stock seed, carried over winter in cold storage, and transplanted in early April, 1945.



G.L.F. Danish Ballhead cabbage plants in full bloom in August, 1945. Heads were grown in 1944, stored during the winter and set in field in early April, 1945.

G. L. F. Garden Seed Varieties



The vegetable varieties listed on the following pages are the ones of predominant importance in G.L.F. territory for commercial and farm gardens. Some of the newer varieties have been omitted until further field tests can prove their worth.

On the major crops, varieties are rated as fair, good or excellent in quality. This rating is based mainly on the variety's desirability for table use and is intended only as a guide in comparing varieties. The maturity dates given for each variety are approximate dates and will, of course, vary with weather and soil conditions.

Beans

G.L.F. bean seed is grown in Idaho in sections where seed-borne diseases such as bacterial blight and anthracnose are practically non-existent. Seed stocks are well bred and carefully selected to maintain trueness to type and high yielding ability. The major varieties are field inspected by the Idaho State Department of Agriculture and are certified to be free of bacterial blight. Bags from the inspected lots carry an official seal and blue certification tag along with the G.L.F. tag.

Garden beans are available in $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1-lb. manila envelopes and in 2-bushel (120 lb.) bags.

Green Podded Bush Beans

BOUNTIFUL—48 days

Use—Leading market variety, excellent shipper.

Bush—Medium size, vigorous, prolific.

Pods— $6\frac{1}{2}$ inch, flat, slightly curved, light green color.

Free from strings but somewhat fibrous. Quality—good.

Seed—Fawn color with dark brown eye ring.

FLORIDA BELLE—55 days

Use—Market garden and shipping.

Bush—Large, vigorous, prolific under moist conditions. Stands up well under drouth.

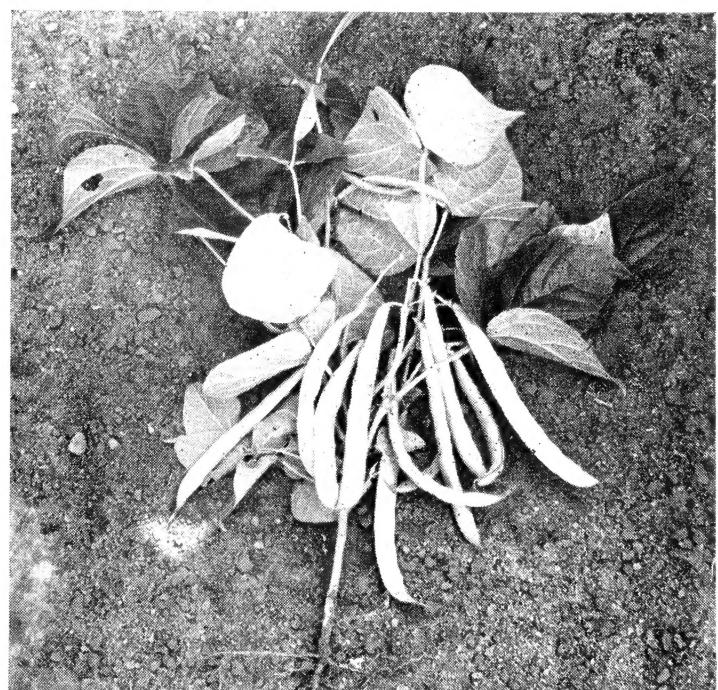
Pods—Flat, long, light green. Fairly free from fiber and strings. Has tendency to set pods unevenly. Quality—good.

Seed—Vinaceous buff, heavily splashed with purple.

FRENCH HORTICULTURAL—60 days to green shell

Use—Principal use—green shell variety.

Bush—Medium height, vigorous growing, semi-running type.



Bountiful

Pods—6-7 inches long, medium deep green in snap stage, turning to light buff splashed with red as they reach maturity. **Quality**—good.

Seed—Large pinkish buff mottled with red.

PLENTIFUL—50 days

Use—An improved variety of Bountiful, All American Award 1939. Very desirable for shipping and local markets. Resistant to Rusts. Slightly later than Bountiful.

Bush—Medium size, vigorous prolific.

Pods—7-7½ inches long, flat, medium green. Brittle and stringless but somewhat fibrous. **Quality**—good.

Seed—Black, medium size.

REFUGEE (U. S. No. 5 Resistant Strain)—63 days

Use—Mosaic-resistant strain developed by U.S.D.A. Used largely for canning and pickling whole.

Bush—Large dense plants, prolific, resistant to adverse conditions.

Pods—5-5½ inches long, round, stringless. Clear silver green without splashes when mature. **Quality**—good.

Seed—Purple splashed with buff.

STREAMLINER—50 days

Use—A new strain of Bountiful, slightly longer. Recommended for market.

Bush—Medium size, prolific.

Pods—7-7½ inches long, flat thin walls. Lighter green than Bountiful, attractive in appearance. **Quality**—fair.

Seed—White.

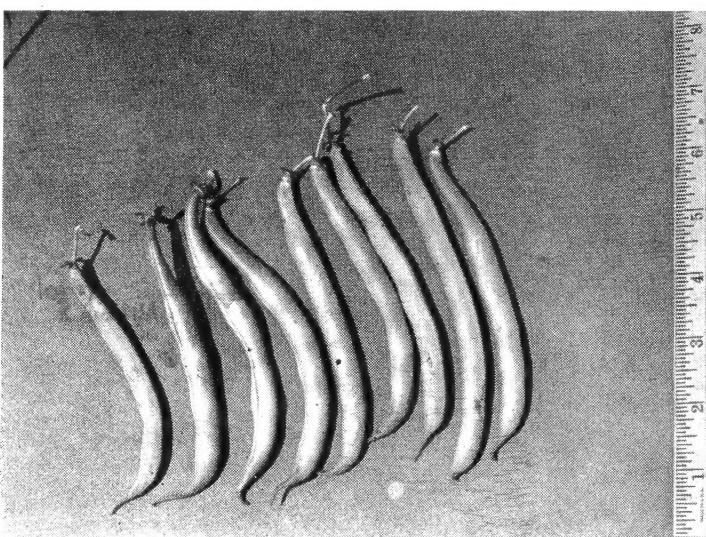
STRINGLESS BLACK VALENTINE—54 days

Use—Mainly for shipping. Good for late planting in home gardens.

Bush—Medium large, prolific. Withstands adverse conditions.

Pods—6 inches long, light green, oval. Stringless but somewhat fibrous. **Quality**—fair.

Seed—Oval, small, jet black.



Tendergreen



Pencil Pod Black Wax

STRINGLESS GREENPOD—53 days

Use—Excellent for home gardens. Also used for canning and market.

Bush—Large, sturdy, prolific.

Pods—5½ inches long, round, fleshy, medium green. Stringless. Constricted between seeds. **Quality**—good.

Seed—Dark brown.

TENDERGREEN—54 days

Use—Especially recommended as general purpose for home gardens, market, shipping and canning.

Bush—Erect, vigorous, prolific. One of varieties most resistant to all bean diseases.

Pods—5½-6 inches long, round, medium green, straight, stringless. **Quality**—excellent.

Seed—Brownish purple mottled with fawn.

Wax Podded Bush Beans

PENCIL POD BLACK WAX—55 days

Use—Home and market gardens.

Bush—Large, stocky, vigorous, prolific. Fairly resistant to disease.

Pods—6 inches long, fleshy, curved, bright yellow, stringless. **Quality**—excellent.

Seed—Oblong, black.

ROUND POD KIDNEY WAX—58 days

Use—Canning, home garden.

Bush—Medium large, erect, prolific.

Pods—5½-6 inches long, round, nearly straight. Waxy light yellow. **Quality**—good.

Seed—Kidney shaped, white with black eye.

SURE CROP WAX—53 days

Use—Home and market gardens and shipping.

Bush—Large, fairly prolific.

Pods—6-6½ inches long, slightly curved, flat. Golden yellow. Quality—good.

Seed—Oval, jet black.

Lima Beans (Bush Type)

BURPEE IMPROVED—75 days

Use—Home gardens.

Bush—Large, very productive.

Pods—5 inches long, usually 4 large flat green beans per pod. Quality—good.

Seed—Large, flat, greenish white.

FORDHOOK—75 days

Use—Home and commercial gardens.

Bush—Large, erect, very productive.

Pods—4 inches long, usually 3 or 4 broad, plump, oval beans per pod. Quality—excellent.

Seed—Large, thick, white tinged with green.

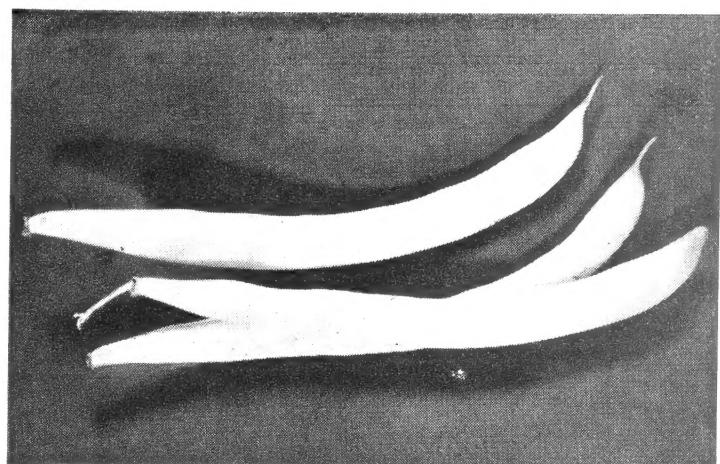
FORDHOOK 242—75 days

Use—Home and commercial gardens. Highly recommended for supplementing or replacing regular Fordhook.

Bush—Large, produces more pods at first setting than regular Fordhook.

Pods—Slightly smaller than regular Fordhook, easier to open. Quality—excellent.

Seed—Large, thick, greenish cream and light green.



Sure Crop Wax (Page 4)

EARLY MARKET—71 days

Use—Commercial and home gardens, canning and freezing.

Bush—Slightly shorter than Burpee Improved.

Pods—5 inches long, very uniform. Usually 3 beans per pod. Quality—good.

Seed—Greenish cream.

HENDERSON—65 days

Use—Principal canning variety. Earliest lima for home gardens.

Bush—Medium, very prolific.

Count of Seeds in Packets and Ounce Packages



Packaging seed for GLF patrons. Full weight is assured by these machines, which are checked for accuracy.

Kind	Packets	Ounces*
Beet	1/4 oz.	600 seeds
Brussels Sprouts	1/8	1200
Broccoli	1/8	1200
Cabbage	1/8	875
Carrot	1/4	6040
Chard	3/16	379
Cauliflower	1/8	506
Celery	1/8	9170
Cucumber	1/4	296
Dill	3/16	3360
Egg Plant	1/8	281
Endive	1/8	2184
Gourds	1/8	68
Kohlrabi	1/8	375
Lettuce—Leaf	1/4	2200
Lettuce—Head	1/8	1100
Muskmelon	1/4	250
Onion	1/8	1100
Parsley	3/16	3360
Parsnip	3/16	1108
Pepper	1/8	493
Pumpkin	1/4	50
Radish	1/4	786
Rutabaga	5/16	2906
Salisfy	1/4	466
Spinach	1/4	875
Squash—Summer	1/4	88
Squash—Winter	3/8	44
Sweet Corn—Luther Hill	1 oz.	200
Tomato	1/16	500
Turnip	5/16	5312
Watermelon—H. Cream	1/8	85
Watermelon—Stone Mt.	3/16	75

*G. L. F. counts

Pods—3 inches long, small. Usually 3 to 4 small flat white beans per pod. Greenish when very young. Quality—good.

Seed—White.

Lima Beans (Pole Type)

KING OF THE GARDEN—88 days

Use—Home and market gardens.

Vine—7-9 ft. tall, vigorous, productive.

Pods—6 inches long, straight, thick, 4 to 5 flat beans per pod. Quality—good.

Seed—White, large.

Pole Beans (Green Podded)

KENTUCKY WONDER—65 days

Use—Home and market gardens.

Vine—5-6 feet tall, good climber, prolific. Resistant to most diseases except rust.

Pods—8 inches long, somewhat crooked. Tender, thick meated. Quality—excellent.

Seed—Buff brown.

KENTUCKY WONDER WAX—68 days

Use—Home gardens.

Vine—4-5 feet tall, good climber, produces to late fall.

Pods—7 inches long, flattened, golden yellow. Quality—good.

Seeds—Chocolate brown.

Beets

CROSBY EGYPTIAN—55 days

Use—Early variety for home gardens.

Shape—Flattened globe, small tap root.

Flesh—Dark purplish red.

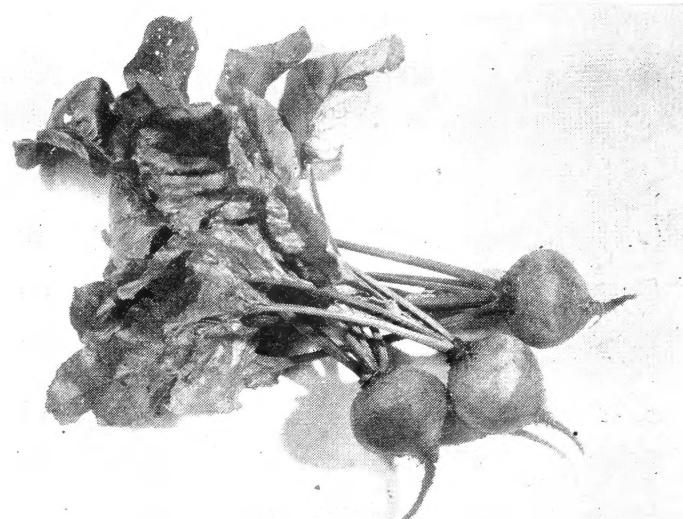
Tops—Medium.

DETROIT DARK RED—60 days

Use—Home and market gardens, canning.



Crosby Egyptian



Detroit Dark Red

Shape—Globe shaped, small tap root.

Flesh—Deep red, free from zones.

Tops—Small to medium.

PERFECTED DETROIT—60 days

Use—Improved Detroit strain for home and market gardens and canning.

Shape—Globular, small tap root.

Flesh—Deep red, free from zones.

Tops—Large.

DETROIT DARK RED (Short Top)—62 days

Use—Special strain for commercial canning.

Shape—Globular, small tap root.

Flesh—Deep red, holds quality until full maturity.

Tops—Short to medium.

EARLY WONDER—54 days

Use—Early variety for home and market gardens.

Shape—Flat globe, small collar.

Flesh—Purplish red, good texture.

Tops—Large.

Broccoli

(All seed hot-water treated)

ITALIAN GREEN SPROUTING (Calabrese)—65 days

Use—Home and market gardens.

Plant—Develops single head, then side shoots develop blue-green heads.

Brussels Sprouts

(All seed hot-water treated)

LONG ISLAND IMPROVED—70 days

Use—Home and market gardens, shipping.

Plant—Moderately dwarf, compact, sets well. Sprouts 1½ inches in diameter which mature in succession.

Cabbage

Cabbage varieties listed below have been selected to meet the needs of growers in G.L.F. territory where early, mid-season and late maturing varieties are desired. In areas where cabbage yellows is prevalent, yellows resistant varieties should be selected.

G.L.F. cabbage seed is purchased from outstanding cabbage seed growers after field trials have proven its merit. In so far as practical, all lots are field tested before distribution. G.L.F. has a cabbage breeding program under way and is now producing stock seed of G.L.F. Danish Ballhead. Other varieties will be added to the list as time goes on.

All cabbage seed is hot-water treated at the seed plant to control seed-borne diseases.



Early Copenhagen Market (Page 8)

Head—6 inches in diameter. Weigh to 3 pounds. Round, yellowish green, very firm. Similar to Early Copenhagen Market but earlier. Quality—excellent.

GOLDEN ACRE—65 days

Use—Home and market gardens, for early spring planting.

Planting Rates and Common Spacing of Vegetable Crops

Crop	1 pkt. is enough for	1 oz. is enough for	Rate per acre	Common spacing
Beets.....	20 ft.	75 ft.	6-8 lbs.	2 x 14 - 30 in.
Broccoli.....	250 plants	2000 plants	1/4 lb.	24 x 30 - 36 in.
Brussels Sprouts.....	250 plants	2000 plants	1/4 lb.	24 x 30 - 36 in.
Cabbage.....	200 plants	1500 plants	1/4-1/2 lb.	18 x 36 in.
Carrots.....	100 ft. row	400 ft. row	2-4 lbs.	2 - 4 x 14 - 18 in.
Cauliflower.....	150 plants	2000 plants	1/4 lb.	18 - 36 in.
Celery.....	800 plants	6000 plants	3-4 ozs.	6 x 24 - 48 in.
Cucumber: Hill.....	20 hills	75 hills	2 lbs.	5 - 6 ft. each way
Drill.....			4 lbs.	1 x 6 ft.
Egg Plant.....	100 plants	2000 plants	1/4-1/2 lb.	24 x 36 - 48 in.
Endive.....	25 ft.	100 ft.	2-3 lbs.	12 x 12 - 18 in.
Kohlrabi.....	40 ft.	200 ft.	2-2 1/2 lbs.	6 - 8 x 14 - 24 in.
Lettuce: Head.....	50 ft.	200 ft.	2 lbs.	12 - 14 x 14 - 18 in.
Leaf.....			3 lbs.	6 - 8 x 12 - 18 in.
Muskmelon: Hill.....	25 ft.	100 ft.	2 lbs.	5 - 6 ft.
Drill.....			3 lbs.	2 x 5 - 6 ft.
Onion Seed.....	35 ft.	250 ft.	5-6 lbs.	2 x 14 - 18 in.
Parsley.....	75 ft.	400 ft.	3 lbs.	6 x 12 - 16 in.
Parsnip.....	50 ft.	200 ft.	3-4 lbs.	4 x 18 - 30 in.
Pepper.....	100 plants	1000 plants	1/2 lb.	15 - 18 x 30 - 36 in.
Pumpkin: Hill.....	6-8 hills	25 hills	3 lbs.	8 - 10 ft.
Drill.....			4 lbs.	3 x 8 - 10 ft.
Radishes.....	25 ft.	100 ft.	10-12 lbs.	1 x 12 - 14 in.
Rutabaga.....	50 ft.	200 ft.	2 lbs.	6 - 8 x 18 - 30 in.
Salisfy.....	20 ft.	75 ft.	8-10 lbs.	3 x 14 - 18 in.
Squash—Summer.....	10 hills	25 hills	3-4 lbs.	4 x 4 ft.
Squash—Winter: Hill.....	6 hills	10 hills	2 lbs.	8 - 10 ft.
Drill.....			3 lbs.	3 x 8 - 10 ft.
Swiss Chard.....	25 ft.	75 ft.	6-8 lbs.	6 x 18 - 36 in.
Spinach.....	25 ft.	80 ft.		2 - 4 x 12 - 18 in.
Spinach, New Zealand.....				6 x 24 - 36 in.
Tomato.....	200 plants	2000 plants	2-3 ozs.	3 x 3 - 4 ft. each way
Turnip.....	50 ft.	100 ft.	2 lbs.	2 x 14 - 18 in.
Watermelon: Hill.....	8-10 hills	35 hills	2 lbs.	8 - 12 ft.
Drill.....			3 lbs.	4 x 8 - 12 ft.
Beans: Snap.....	<i>1 lb. is enough for</i>		60 lbs.	2 - 3 x 24 - 36 in.
Lima.....	150 ft. row			6 - 8 x 30 - 36 in.
Peas: Drill (Canning Crop).....	200 ft. row			1 x 7 in.
Row.....				1 x 30 - 36 in.
Sweet Corn: Hills.....	100 ft. row			30 x 42 in. each way
Drill.....	300-400 ft.			
	200 ft.		10 lbs.	10 - 15 x 30 - 42 in.



Golden Acre (Page 7)

EARLY COPENHAGEN MARKET—70 days

Use—Home and market gardens, shipping and early kraut.

Head—6-7 inches in diameter, weigh 3½ to 4 pounds. White interior. Quality—excellent.

LATE COPENHAGEN MARKET—80 days

Use—Mid-season shipping and kraut where cabbage yellows is not present.

Head—7 inches in diameter, weigh to 4 pounds. Similar to Marion Market in season. Heads are flattish round like Glory but not as large. Quality—good.

GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN—85 days

Use—Fall commercial crop, principally kraut.

Head—6-7 inches in diameter, weigh to 5 pounds. Latest of domestic varieties. Flattish-round, light green. Quality—good.

G.L.F. DANISH BALLHEAD—110 days

Use—Market, shipping and storage. Limited use for kraut.

Head—6-7 inches in diameter. Weigh 6-7 pounds. Deep round, firm, stem medium to short. Heavy yielder. G.L.F.'s own selection of Danish Ballhead, with characteristics most desired in this type. Quality—good.

DANISH "A" STRAIN—110 days

Use—Recommended for Western New York where medium sized heads are preferred to large ones.

Head—Similar to regular Danish, but smaller. Quality—good.

PENN STATE BALLHEAD—110 days

Use—Same as for G.L.F. Danish.

Head—Same size as regular Danish but flatter. Medium to short stem. High yielder. Quality—good.

MAMMOTH ROCK RED—120 days

Use—Storage and shipping. Best late red.

Head—7-8 inches in diameter, weigh 7-8 pounds. Pronounced purplish-red color throughout. Quality—good.

CHIEFTAIN SAVOY—90 days

Use—Home, or market gardens, shipping.

Head—Medium size and weight. Rounded at top. Heavily and uniformly savoyed. Holds well without bursting. Quality—good.

Yellows Resistant Varieties

RESISTANT COPENHAGEN MARKET—75 days

Use—Early market and shipping where Fusarium yellows is present.

Head—Similar to Late Copenhagen Market but shorter season. Quality—good.

MARION MARKET—80 days

Use—Market, shipping and kraut where Fusarium yellows is present.

Head—6 inches in diameter. Weigh 3-4 pounds. Quality—good.

GLOBE (Resistant Strain of Glory of Enkhuizen)—85 days

Use—Same as for Glory. Yellows resistant.

Head—Similar to Glory. Good yielder. Quality—good.

WISCONSIN ALL SEASON—90 days

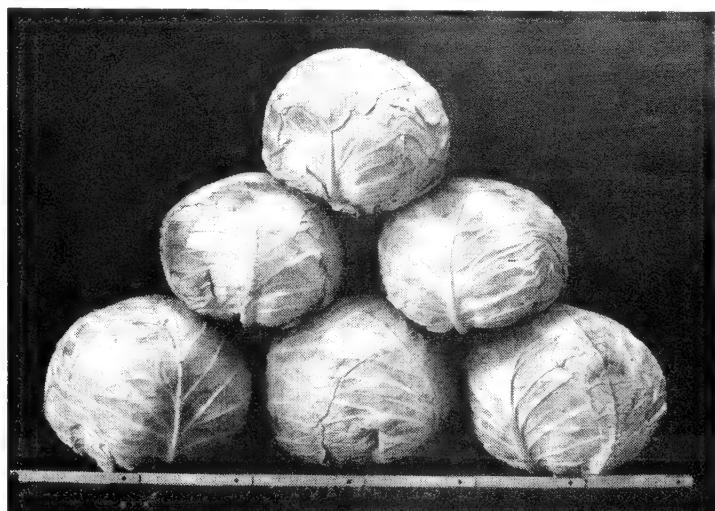
Use—Widely used for kraut and for fall markets.

Head—8-9 inches across. Weigh 6-7 pounds. Flattened. Fairly resistant to drouth conditions, and resistant to Fusarium yellows. Quality—good.

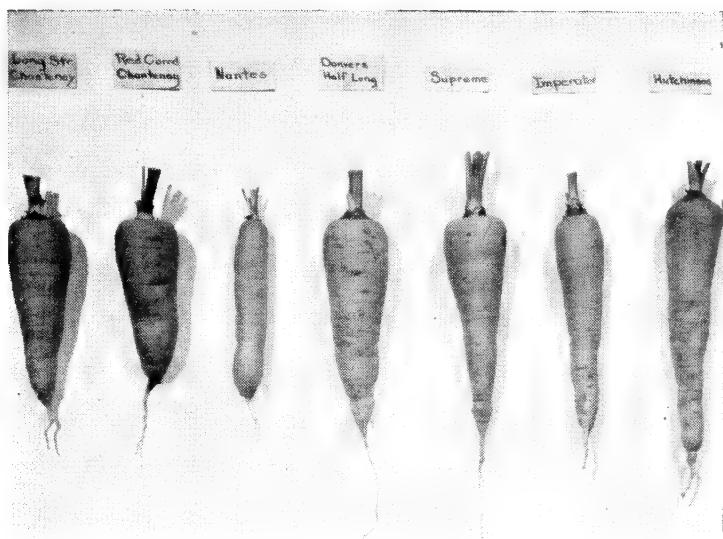
WISCONSIN HOLLANDER (No. 8)—110 days

Use—Same as for Danish Ballhead.

Head—7-8 inches across, weigh to 7 pounds. Round, slightly flattened at maturity. Similar to Danish in size and shape. Quality—good.



Glory of Enkhuizen



Carrots

RED CORE CHANTENAY—70 days

Use—Home garden, canning and market.

Roots—5-5½ inches long, slightly tapered. Deep orange throughout. Quality—good.

LONG CHANTENAY—70 days

Use—Bunching, canning.

Roots—6-6½ inches long, similar to Red Core Chantenay. Requires abundant moisture. Suited to Long Island and places with high water table. Quality—good.

DANVERS HALF LONG—75 days

Use—Home garden, storage.

Roots—6-7 inches long, tapered with blunt end. Bright orange flesh with light core. Crisp, good keeper. Quality—fair.

HUTCHINSON—80 days

Use—Market.

Roots—9-10 inches long, cylindrical. Light orange core. Tender, productive. Quality—fair.

IMPERATOR—77 days

Use—Outstanding for bunching.

Roots—8 inches long, slender, cylindrical, stump rooted. Smooth deep orange dark core. Quality—good.

NANTES—68 days

Use—Home garden, early market. Also used for forcing.

Roots—6-7 inches long, cylindrical, stump rooted. Uniform dark orange flesh. Crisp with small core. Poor keeper. Quality—excellent.

SUPREME HALF LONG (Red Cored Danvers)—75 days

Use—Home and market gardens.

Roots—6-7 inches long. Resembles Danvers but smoother. Dark core. Quality—fair.

Cauliflower

(All seed hot-water treated)

IMPROVED HOLLAND ERFURT (Snow-drift)—65 days

Use—Home gardens, market, adapted to wide range of soils and climates.

Plant—Medium height, medium green. Coarser outer leaves than Super Snowball.

Head—Matures over long period. Large, white, firm.

SUPER SNOWBALL—60 days

Use—Home and market garden.

Plant—Shorter than Erfurt, less upright. Matures early and at one time.

Head—Medium to large. Solid, waxy white.

Celery

Yellow or Self Blanching Varieties

CORNELL No. 19—100 days

Use—Home and market gardens. Resistant to Fusarium yellows.

Plant—24-25 inches tall, smooth ribbed. Leaf stalks thick, rounded without strings. Stores well, blanches easily. Very susceptible to blight. Seeds badly in cool season. Quality—excellent.

GOLDEN PLUME—85 days

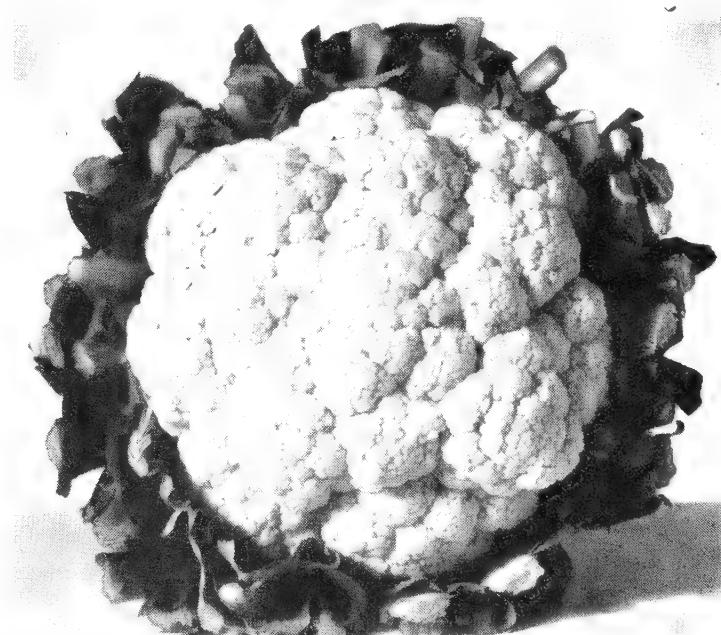
Use—Mostly a shipping variety.

Plant—24-26 inches tall. Full heart. Leaf stalks rather thin and flat, stringy. Blanches readily. Quality—fair.

GIANT PASCAL—140 days

Use—Home and nearby markets.

Plant—24 inches tall. Thick solid, brittle, stringless. Green, blanches slowly. Quality—excellent.



Improved Holland Erfurt



Cornell No. 19 (Page 9)



Summer Pascal

SALT LAKE OR UTAH—130 days

Use—Home and nearby markets.

Plant—Medium tall with medium hearts. Leaf stalks thick and fleshy. Blanches more readily than Pascal. Quality—excellent.

SUMMER PASCAL—115 days

Use—Home garden and market.

Plant—Medium tall with medium hearts, uniform. Leaf stalks thick and fleshy. Blanches more readily than Pascal. Quality—excellent.

Celeriac

Turnip-rooted celery

GIANT PRAGUE—115 days

Use—Mainly home garden.

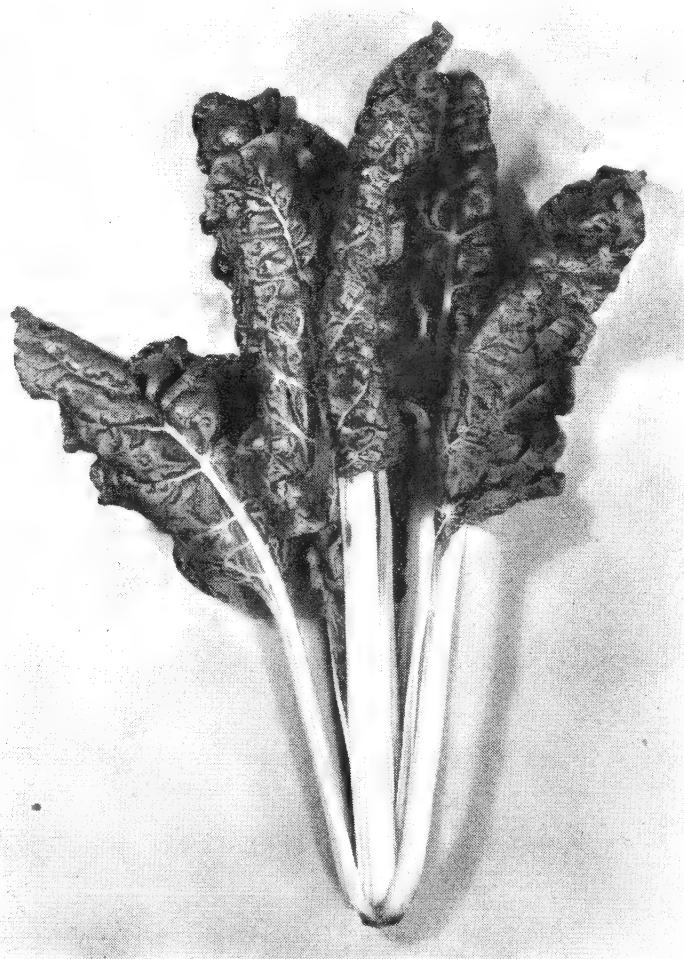
Plant—Roots 3-4 inches in diameter. Globular, hollow stalks, white flesh.

Chard

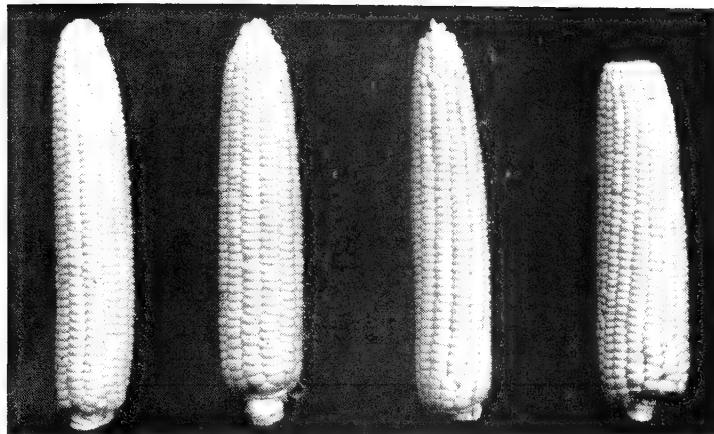
FORDHOOK GIANT—55 days

Use—Home garden and market.

Stems—Dark green, heavily crumpled. Wide mid-rib with good white color.



Fordhook Giant

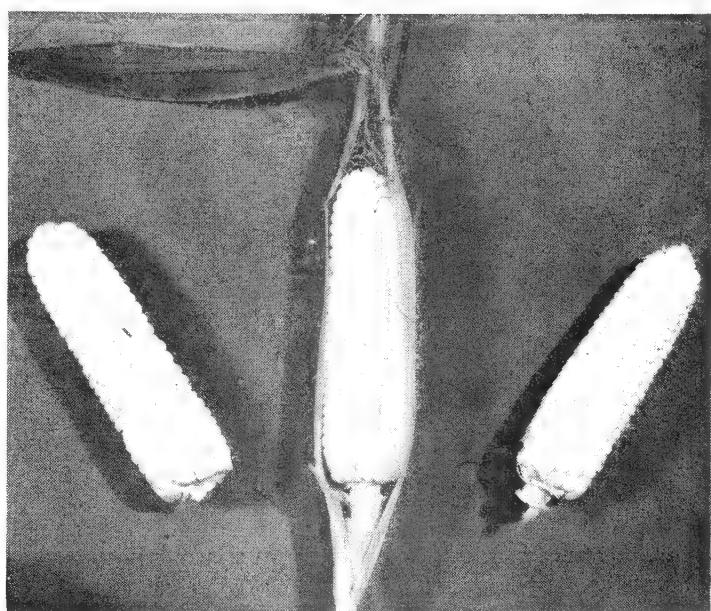


Golden Cross Whippcross Ioana (Page 12) Bantam Evergreen

Sweet Corn (Open pollinated yellow kernelled)

Early yellow varieties susceptible to Stewart's Disease or bacterial wilt.

G.L.F. sweet corn seed is produced principally in south-western Idaho under irrigation. This section is admirably suited to production of sweet corn seed. The long growing seasons and freedom from rain during harvest make full field maturity possible in most instances, insuring uniform seed of high germinating power. All seed is grown by specialists who exercise care in development and maintenance of good stocks, in both hybrid or open-pollinated varieties. Reliable sources of seed make it possible for the market grower to select his stocks with the assurance that quality will be repeated from year to year.



Luther Hill (Page 12)

BANTAM EVERGREEN—95 days

Use—Canning and market.

Stalks—6-7 feet tall.

Ears—Large, 8 inches long, 14-18 rows. Remains in edible condition for long time.

Kernel—Golden. Quality—fair.

GOLDEN BANTAM—78 days

Use—Home and market gardens. Long the standard variety.

Stalks—4½-5 feet tall, productive.

Ears—6-7 inches long, 8 row, uniform.

Kernel—Golden yellow, tender. Quality—excellent.

GOLDEN EARLY MARKET—72 days

Use—Early home garden and market.

Stalks—4-4½ feet tall, good foliage.

Ears—6-7 inches long, 12-14 rows.

Kernel—Yellow, good flavor. Quality—fair.

GOLDEN SUNSHINE—72 days

Use—Early home and market gardens.

Stalks—5½-6 feet tall.

Ears—6½-7½ inches long, 10-12 rows.

Kernel—Large, creamy yellow. Quality—good.

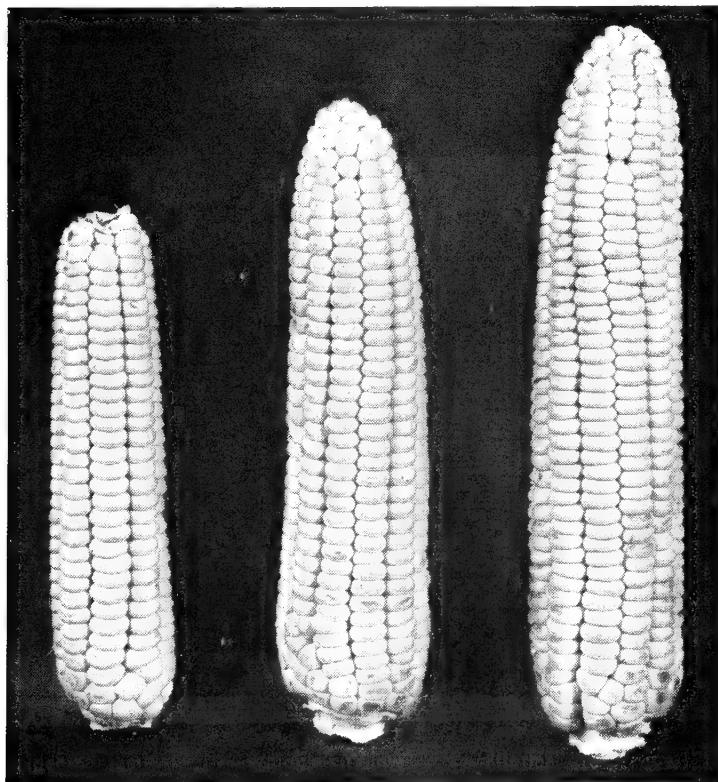
WHIPPLES YELLOW—85 days

Use—Medium late home and market gardens.

Stalks—6-6½ feet tall, good plant.

Ears—7-8 inches long, 14 rows.

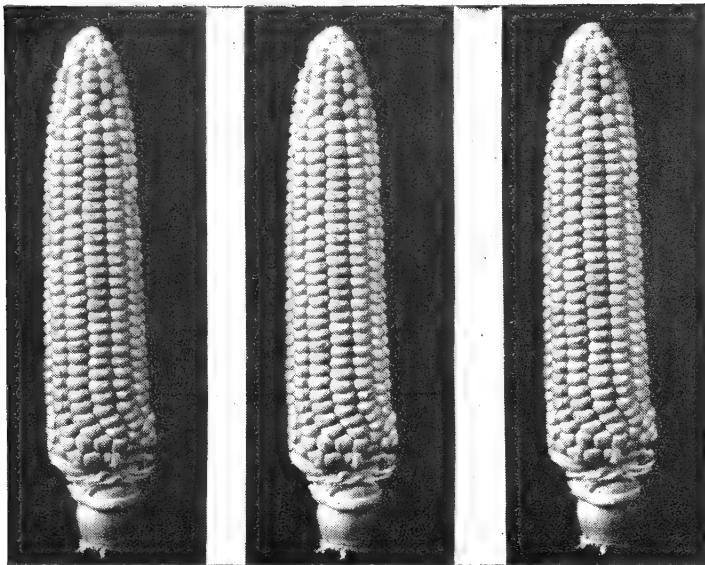
Kernel—Medium yellow, deep. Quality—fair.



Golden Bantam

Whipple's Yellow

Carmel Cross (Page 12)



Early Hybrid

Open Pollinated White Varieties

LUTHER HILL—70 days

Use—Early home garden.

Stalks—4-5 feet tall, vigorous.

Ears—5-6 inches long, many per stalk, 8 rows.

Kernel—White, sweet, very tender. Quality—excellent.

STOWELL EVERGREEN—95 days

Use—Canning, home and market gardens.

Stalks—6½-7 feet tall, sturdy and erect.

Ears—Thick 16-20 rowed.

Kernel—White, deep, fair flavor. Holds well in prime condition. Quality—fair.

Hybrid Types

Generally resistant to Stewart's disease, especially in late varieties.

MARCROSS—72 days

Use—Early home and market gardens.

Stalks—5-5½ feet tall.

Ears—7 inches long, 10-14 rows.

Kernel—Medium yellow. Quality—good.

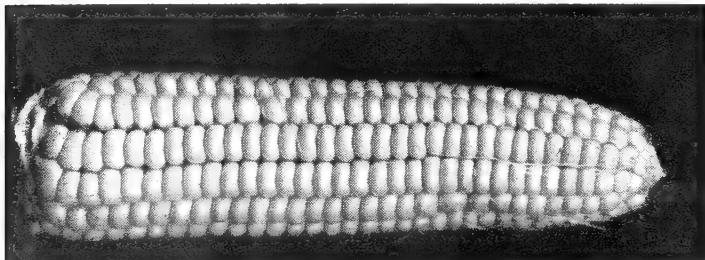
CARMELCROSS—85 days

Use—Home garden, canning, market.

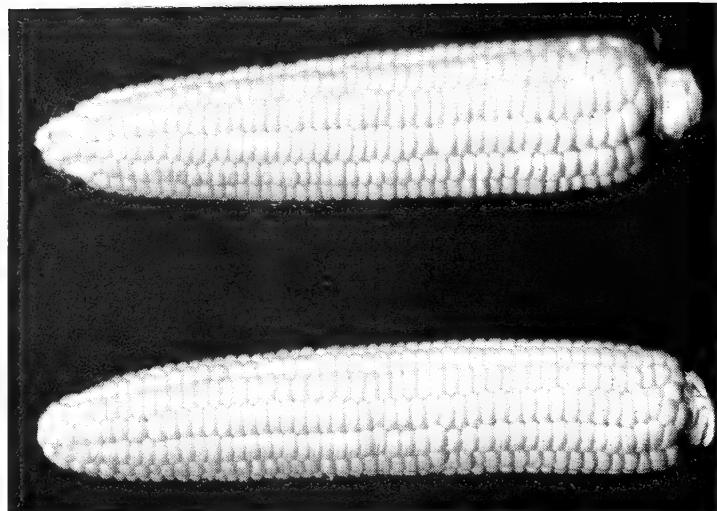
Stalks—5½-6 feet tall.

Ears—8 inches long, 12 rowed, good appearance.

Kernel—Bright yellow. Quality—good.



Ioana



Golden Cross Bantam

SPANCROSS—68 days

Use—First early commercial.

Stalks—5-5½ feet tall.

Ears—6-7 inches long, 12-16 rows.

Kernel—Golden yellow, large. Quality—fair.

LINCOLN—85 days

Use—Market garden and canning.

Stalks—7-8 feet tall, very stiff, few suckers.

Ears—7-8 inches, 12-16 rowed, cylindrical, uniform.

Kernel—Golden yellow, deep. Quality—fair.

IOANA—88 days

Use—Market garden and canning.

Stalks—6½-7 feet tall, sturdy, broad leaved. Resistant to drouth, fairly free from suckers.

Ears—8 inches long, 12-14 rowed, tapered.

Kernel—Creamy yellow. Quality—good.

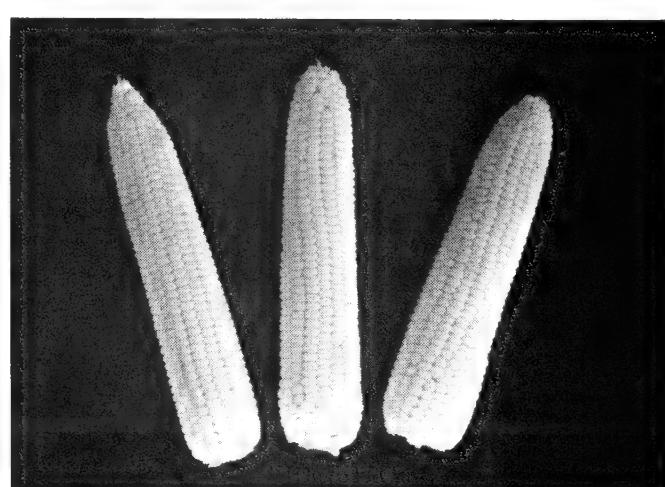
GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM—88 days

Use—Leading home garden and commercial variety. Principal canning variety.

Stalks—6½-7 feet tall, sturdy. Suckers rather freely.

Ears—8 inches long, 12-14 rowed, often 2 per stalk.

Kernel—Golden yellow. Quality—excellent.



Lincoln Hybrid

Cucumbers

(Seed treated with corrosive sublimate)

ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE—60 days

Use—Slicing and pickling, home gardens and commercial.
Fruit—6-7 inches long, white spine, blunt end.

EARLY FORTUNE—65 days

Use—Slicing and shipping. Good market variety.
Fruit—8-9 inches long, white spine, dark green, slightly tapering.

STRAIGHT EIGHT—66 days

Use—Important for slicing and shipping. Home and market gardens.
Fruit—8 inches long, white spine, dark green. Cylindrical with round ends.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN—68 days

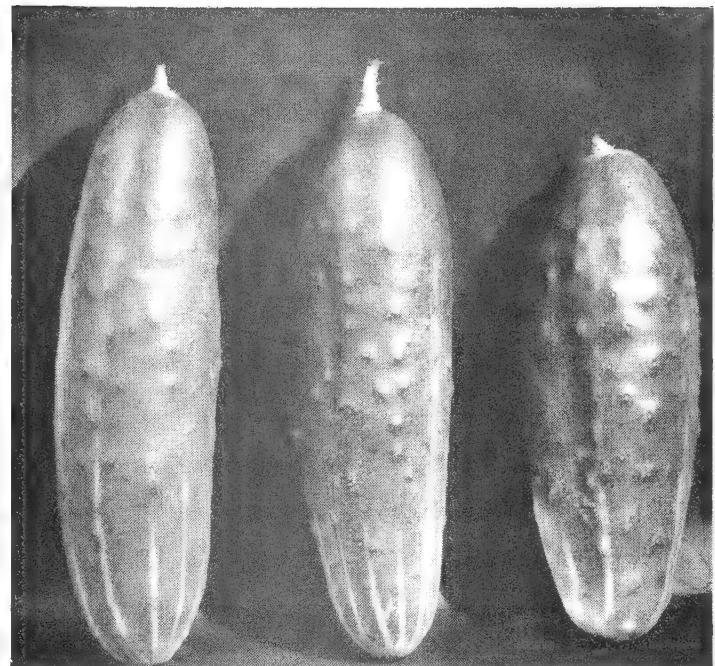
Use—Slicing, mainly home gardens.
Fruit—10 inches long, black spine, dark green, slightly tapered.

A & C—68 days

Use—Home gardens and commercial.
Fruit—8-9 inches long, white spine, straight. Cylindrical with round ends.

NATIONAL PICKLING—52 days

Use—Commercial pickling, home and market gardens.
Fruit—6 inches long, black spine, straight, full at ends.



A & C

Early Fortune

White Spine

Plant—Medium large, finely cut curled leaves. Blanches easily.

Kale

Kale should be planted in early spring for use in June, or planted in July or early August for use in fall. Flavor is better in cool weather. Survives frost and some freezing. Can often be used until Christmas.

Dill

MAMMOTH—70 Days

Use—Annual herb for flavoring.

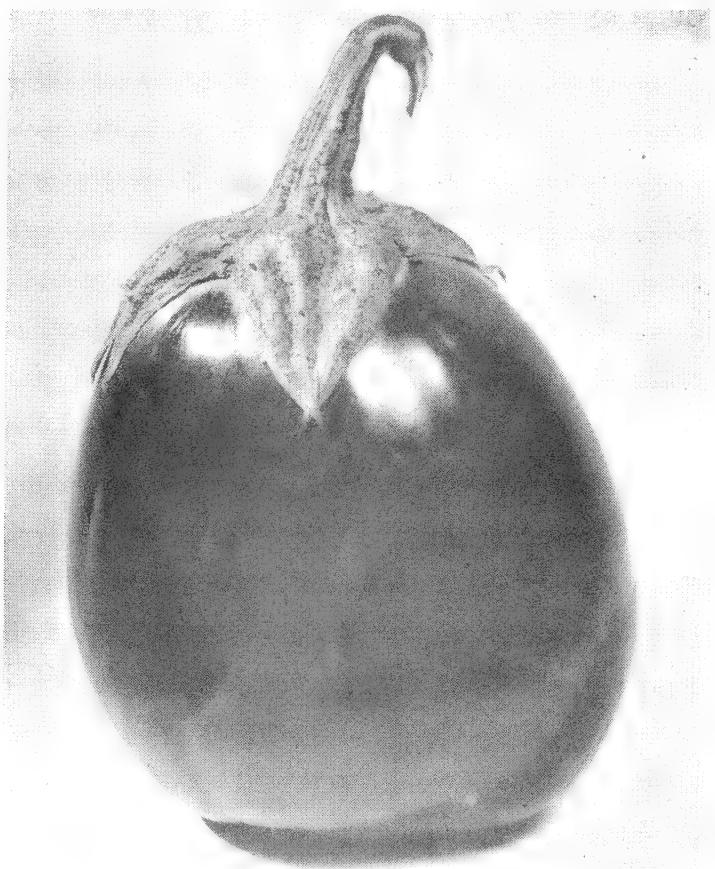
Egg Plant

NEW HAMPSHIRE HYBRID—70 days

Use—Home and market garden.
Plant—22-28 inches, spreading, short season.
Fruit—Medium size, deep purple with green dome. Long to oval shape.

BLACK BEAUTY—80 days

Use—Standard for home and market gardens.
Plant—24-30 inches, tall, erect. Commonly bears from 4 to 6 fruit.
Fruit—Large, deep purple. Oval to nearly round.



Black Beauty

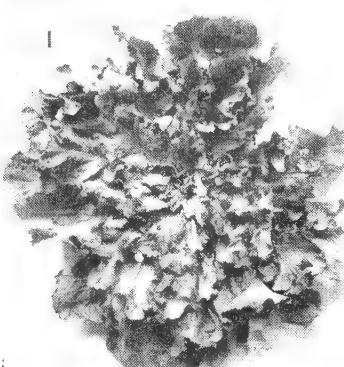
Endive

BROAD LEAVED BATAVIAN (Escarolle)—90 days

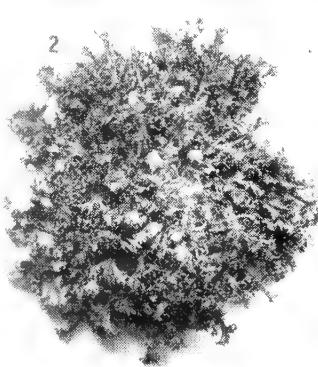
Use—Market gardens and shipping.
Plant—Large, broad, coarsely cut leaves. Blanches easily.

GREEN CURLED—95 days

Use—Home and market gardens.



Batavian Broad Leaved



Green Curled (Page 13)

DWARF BLUE CURLED—60 days

Use—Home and market gardens for greens.

Plant—12-15 inches tall with 30 inch spread. Compact, blue-green color.

Kohlrabi

WHITE VIENNA—55 days

Use—Home and market gardens.

Edible Stem—2-3 inches in diameter. Globular, tender, very light green with inside clear white.

Leeks

AMERICAN FLAG—150 days

Use—Home gardens.

Leaves—Large, medium green with edible portion 8-10 inches long. Thick, white.

Lettuce

Loose Leaf

BLACK SEDED SIMPSON—45 days

Use—Home gardens.

Plant—Early, large, compact. Light green, moderately frilled. More tender than Grand Rapids. Quality—good.



Cornell 456

GRAND RAPIDS—45 days

Use—Home gardens, greenhouse forcing.

Plant—Large, leaves finely frilled and curled on edges. Medium green. Quality—fair.

PRIZEHEAD (non-heading)—47 days

Use—Home gardens.

Plant—Medium size, leaves filled. Light reddish brown. Quality—good.

Heading Types

BIG BOSTON—75 days

Use—Home garden, commercial forcing.

Heads—Medium size, compact. Wavy leaves, tinged brown at edges. Quality—good.

COSBERG—76 days

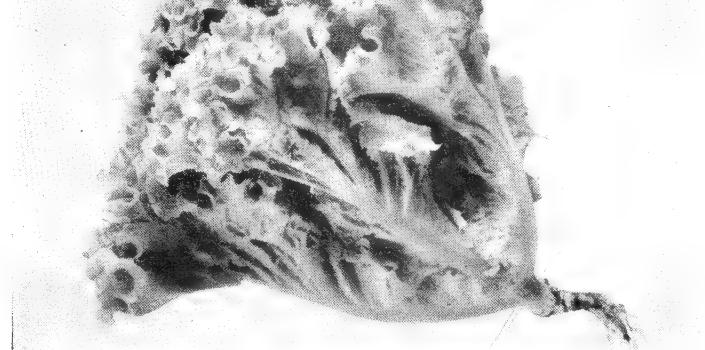
Use—Home gardens.

Heads—Small, good texture and flavor. Withstands heat, shows resistance to tipburn. Quality—good.

GRAND RAPIDS

Use—Home gardens.

Heads—Medium size, compact. Wavy leaves, tinged brown at edges. Quality—good.



Grand Rapids

CORNELL 456—85 days

Use—Developed at Cornell University to replace other Iceberg types.

Heads—Develops fine heads under most conditions. Resistant to tipburn. Best variety, on both muck and upland soils, for spring and summer planting. May be used for fall crop but Imperial 44 is more resistant to cold. Quality—excellent.

IMPERIAL 44—82 days

Use—Main variety for commercial fall crop both on muck and upland. Also home gardens.

Heads—Large, good appearance. Some resistance to tipburn. Quality—excellent.

NEW YORK No. 12—80 days

Use—Home garden.

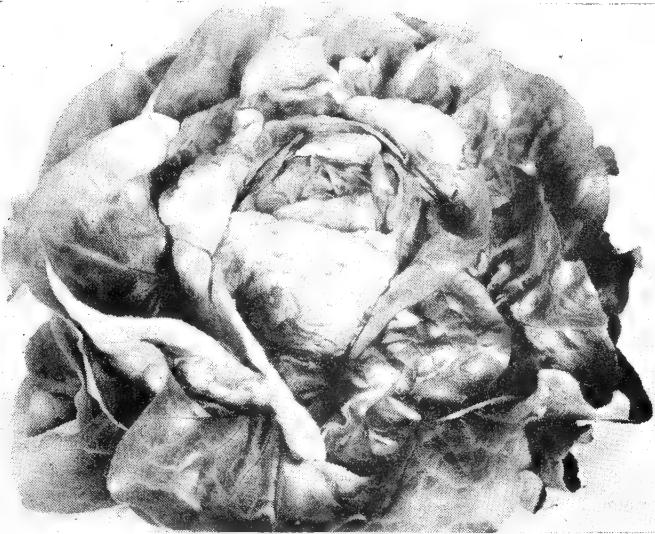
Heads—Large, compact, somewhat flat. Light green. Quality—good.

Cos or Romaine

TRIANON COS—68 days

Use—Late crop for home and market gardens.

Heads—Medium large, smooth, erect leaves, compact. Excellent flavor. Quality—good.



Big Boston (Page 14)

Muskmelon

(Seed treated with corrosive sublimate)

DELICIOUS—83 days

Use—Home and market gardens.

Fruit—4-5 lbs. Round, orange flesh. Similar to Bender but smaller and earlier. Quality—fair.

BENDER'S SURPRISE—90 days

Use—Home garden, some shipping.

Fruit—7-8 lbs. Round, coarse netting, distinct ribbing. Large blossom scar. Orange flesh, thick meat, somewhat fibrous. Quality—good.

PRIDE OF WISCONSIN—90 days

Use—Home and market gardens. Fair shipper.

Fruit—4-5 lbs. Coarse netting, gray rind, good flavor. Quality—good.

IROQUOIS—90 days

Use—Commercial and home gardens.



Iroquois

Fruit—4-6 lbs., well netted, distinctly ribbed. Very thick flesh with small seed cavity. Resistant to Fusarium wilt. Developed at Cornell University. Quality—excellent.

HEARTS OF GOLD—95 days

Use—Home and market gardens, fair shipper. For New Jersey and Southeastern Pennsylvania.

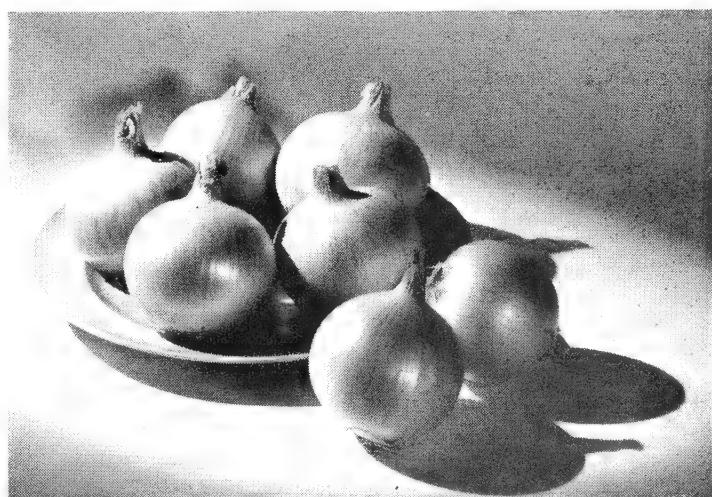
Fruit—4-5 lbs., nearly round, well netted, distinctly ribbed. Salmon colored flesh. Quality—good.

Onions

EARLY YELLOW GLOBE—98 days

Use—Home gardens and market. Increased use on muck in New York.

Bulbs—Medium large, yellow, globe shaped. Matures before thrips or onion blast can do much damage. Stores fairly well.



Michigan Yellow Globe

EBENEZER—105 days

Use—Frequently used for growing sets and for mature bulbs from sets.

Bulbs—Medium size, deep flat. Dark yellow with strong flavor. Excellent keeper.

MICHIGAN YELLOW GLOBE (Brigham)—110 days

Use—Home or market gardens. Widely used on muck soils.

Bulbs—Deep yellow globe, thick skins. Partially resistant to thrips. Stores well.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE—110 days

Use—Home and market gardens.

Bulbs—Medium large, flesh white tinged with purple. Large, globular with red outside. Strong flavor. Stores well.

SWEET SPANISH (Utah Strain)—110 days

Use—Home garden and commercial, selected for keeping qualities.

Bulbs—Large, light yellow, globe shaped. Very mild.

DANVERS YELLOW GLOBE—110 days

Use—Home gardens and commercial growers.
Bulbs—Medium large, globe shaped. Dark yellow with thick skin. Good keeper.

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE—112 days

Use—Standard commercial, fair for storage.
Bulbs—Medium large, globular. Flesh clear white. Mild flavor.

Parsley

MOSS CURLED—70 days

Use—Home and market gardens, for garnish or flavoring.
Plant—Compact, dark green, thickly curled.

HAMBURG—90 days

Use—Home garden. Roots used for flavoring.
Plant—Plain leaves. Slender, white root with white dry flesh.

Parsnips

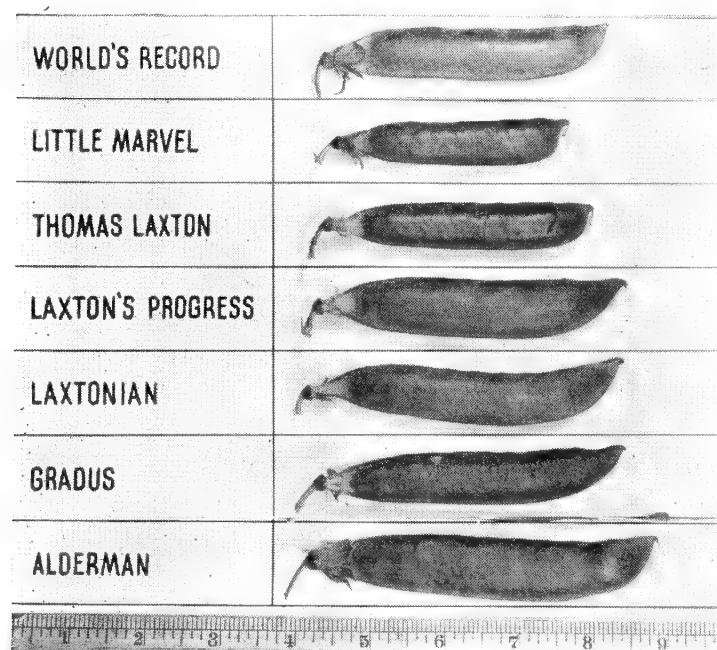
MODEL—95 days

Use—Home and market gardens.
Root—Very white, long, evenly tapered. Fine flavor.

Peas

(All Sperton treated)

G.L.F. peas are grown in Idaho, principally in the irrigated sections at elevations, often above 3,000 feet, where moderate summer temperatures favor development of vigorous plants, practically free from disease. Controlled moisture and deep fertile soils insure high yields of seed. An added advantage in seed growing in this area is the absence of rain during harvest. These cultural factors contribute to production of pea seed with high germination and vigor. All pea seed is produced by growers of long experience in development and maintenance of superior lines. Continual selection and careful roguing insure high quality.



WORLD'S RECORD—56 days

Use—First early wrinkled peas for home gardens and markets. Similar to Gradus but about a week earlier.
Vine—24-30 inches tall, medium green.
Pods—3½-4 inches long, medium green. Pointed, single, with 7-8 peas. Quality—good.
Seed—Large, cream and green, wrinkled.

THOMAS LAXTON—58 days

Use—Commercial and home gardens. Recommended for freezing.
Vine—3-3½ feet tall, medium green.
Pods—3½ inches long, dark green, blunt, single. 7-8 large tender peas. Quality—excellent.
Seed—Medium size, cream and green, wrinkled.

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR—58 days

Use—Home gardens.
Vine—14-16 inches tall, medium green, very prolific.
Pods—3 inches long, straight, blunt. Light green, single and double, with 6-7 medium sized peas. Quality—good.
Seed—Medium small, squarish, green, wrinkled.

GRADUS (Improved)—62 days

Use—Home and market gardens.
Vines—3-3½ feet tall, medium to light green.
Pods—4 inches long, pointed end, single. Usually contains 8-10 peas. Quality—good.
Seed—Large, cream and green, wrinkled.

LITTLE MARVEL—60 days

Use—Home garden, good for freezing.
Vine—18-20 inches tall. Dark green, vigorous and prolific.
Pods—3 inches long, straight, blunt. Dark green, single and double. 7-8 peas per pod. Quality—excellent.
Seed—Medium size, light green, squarish, wrinkled.

LAXTON'S PROGRESS—62 days

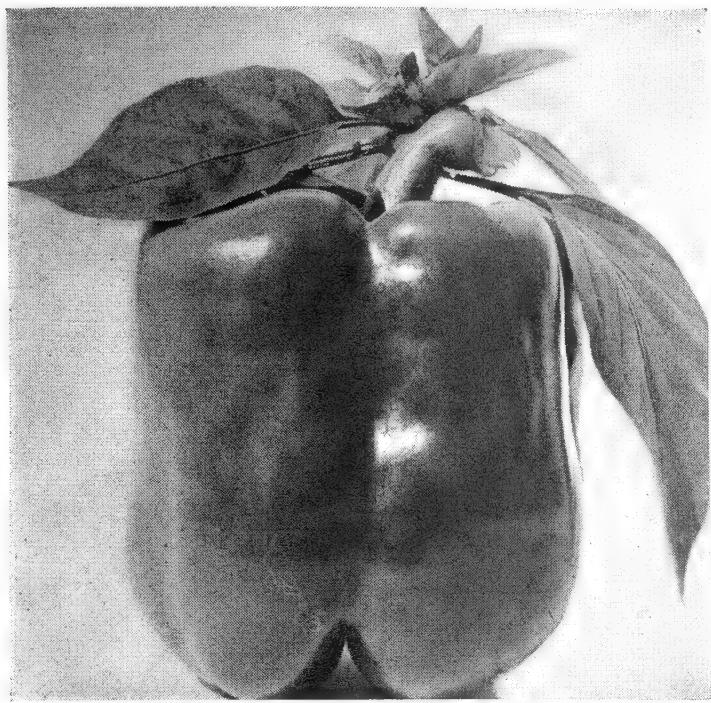
Use—Home garden and shipping.
Vine—15-18 inches tall, medium green.
Pods—4-4½ inches long, pointed, dark green, single. Contains 7-9 peas. Quality—good.
Seed—Large, cream with green, wrinkled.

LAXTONIAN (Blue Bantam)—63 days

Use—Home gardens and commercial shippers.
Vine—18 inches tall, medium green.
Pods—4-4½ inches long, slightly curved, pointed. Dark green, single. Contain 7-8 peas. Quality—good.
Seed—Large, flattish, yellow and green, wrinkled.

ALDERMAN—75 days

Use—Home and market gardens. Can be used on trellises.
Vine—4½-5 feet tall, dark green, sturdy.
Pods—4½-5½ inches long, tapered, single, dark green. Usually contain 8-10 peas. Quality—excellent.
Seed—Large, light green, wrinkled.



California Wonder

Peppers

EARLY GIANT—63 days

Use—Home and market garden.

Plant—Dwarf, upright, productive.

Fruit—Resembles large Bullnose in shape. 3-lobed, pend-
ent, gently tapered.

HUNGARIAN YELLOW WAX—65 days

Use—Hot pepper, mostly home gardens.

Plant—Compact, productive.

Fruit—Waxy yellow, red at maturity. Long, conical.

EARLY CALWONDER—68 days

Use—Home and market gardens.

Plant—Stocky, upright, prolific.

Fruit—Large, smooth, sweet and mild. Similar to Cali-
fornia Wonder except earlier.

LONG RED CAYENNE—70 days

Use—Home and market gardens for canning and drying.
Hot variety.

Plant—Large and productive.

Fruit—Tapering, pungent, twisting. Green to red.

WORLD BEATER—72 days

Use—Popular shipping variety.

Plant—Vigorous, productive. Sure crop under most con-
ditions.

Fruit—Large, 4-lobed, thick walled. Dark green.

CALIFORNIA WONDER—75 days

Use—Most popular for home and market gardens.

Plant—Vigorous, upright.

Fruit—Large, smooth, 4-lobed. Thick flesh.
Borne upright on plant.

Pumpkin

(*Seed treated with corrosive sublimate*)

SMALL SUGAR (New England Pie)—115 days

Use—Home and market gardens.

Fruit—Flattened globe, dark orange, weight to 6 pounds.

Flesh—Fine texture, orange. Quality—excellent.

CONNECTICUT FIELD—118 days

Use—Canning and stock feed.

Fruit—Large, 15-20 pounds, orange.

Flesh—Medium thick, light orange, medium texture.
Quality—good.

Radishes

CAVALIER—25 days

Use—Greenhouse forcing. Especially desirable for muck
soils.

Shape—Uniform long globe, short top. Quality—excel-
lent.

Color—Deep crimson, white flesh.

WHITE ICICLE—30 days

Use—Home and market gardens.

Shape—5-6 inches long, smooth, slender and tapering.
Quality—excellent.

Color—Solid white.

SCARLET GLOBE—25 days

Use—Home and market garden.

Shape—Round, medium top. Quality—excellent.

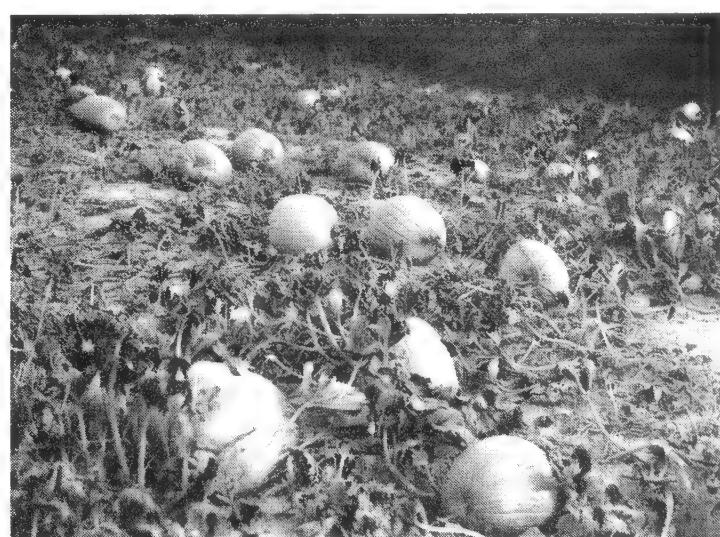
Color—Bright scarlet, white flesh.

SPARKLER—25 days

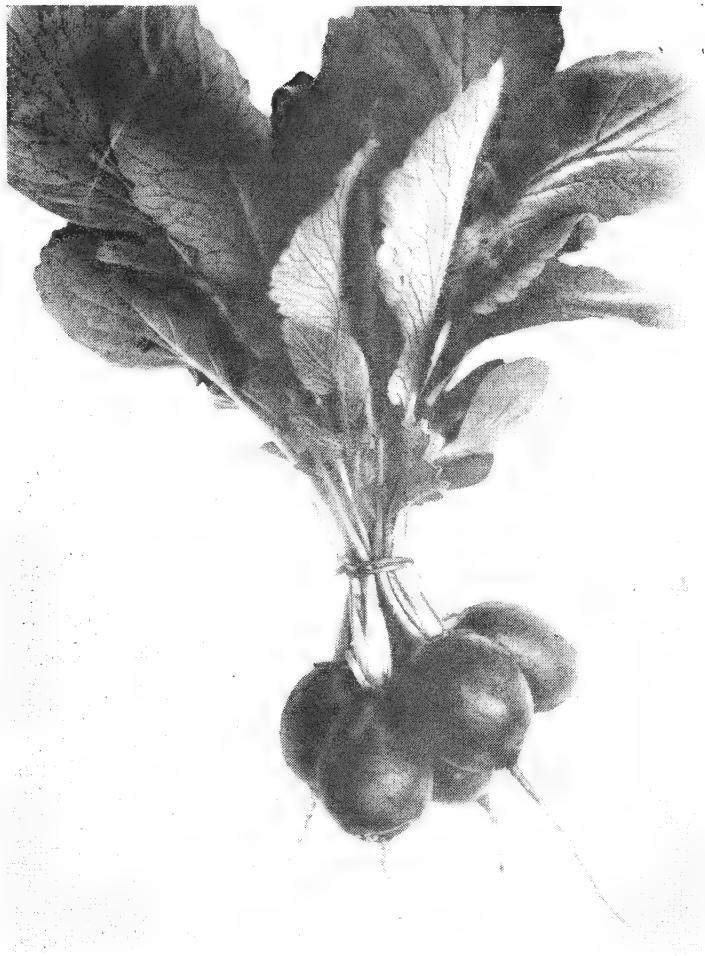
Use—Principally home garden. Also market gardens.

Shape—Round, small tap root. Quality—good.

Color—Scarlet, lower one-third white. Flesh white.



Connecticut Field



Scarlet Globe (Page 17)

Rutabaga

(Hot-water treated)

LAURENTIAN (New)—95 days

Use—Improved strain of American Purple Top developed by Canadian Experiment Station. Worthy of trial for home and market gardens and storage.

Root—Almost neckless, thick skin. White solid sweet flesh. Good keeper. Quality—good.

LONG ISLAND IMPROVED—95 days

Use—Home and market gardens. Good keeper.

Root—Large, round with small crown. Yellow with purple top. Light yellow, fine textured flesh. Quality—good.

Salsify or Vegetable Oyster

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND—135 days

Use—Home gardens, shipping and winter storage.

Root—White, long tapered, vigorous.

Spinach

BLOOMSDALE RESELECTED (Savoy)—40 days

Use—Home and market gardens, canning and shipping. For fall or spring planting.

Plant—Fast growing, medium size, hardy. Goes to seed or bolts rather early.

Leaves—Dark green, heavily wrinkled. Medium large and thick.

KING OF DENMARK—47 days

Use—Home gardens.

Plant—Fairly slow growing, large size, erect in early stages. Slow to go to seed.

Leaves—Bluish-green, practically smooth, moderately thick.

LONG STANDING BLOOMSDALE—45 days

Use—Home and market gardens. Early commercial variety.

Plant—Very hardy, vigorous, fairly upright, compact. Very low in seeding.

Leaves—Dark green, heavily wrinkled. Medium size, thick.

VIRGINIA BLIGHT RESISTANT—40 days

Use—Used as fall spinach where blight resistance is important.

Plant—Fast growing, bolts or seeds very early. Not good for spring planting. Plant medium to small. Resembles Bloomsdale except in bolting habits.

Leaves—Dark green, heavily crumpled. Medium size, thick.

NEW ZEALAND SPINACH—55 days

Not a true spinach but similar when cooked.

Use—Home garden for continuous crop of greens.

Plant—Large, somewhat spreading.

Leaves—Thick and pointed, produced on fleshy stems. Leaves and tips of branches are removed for table use. Will stand high temperatures.

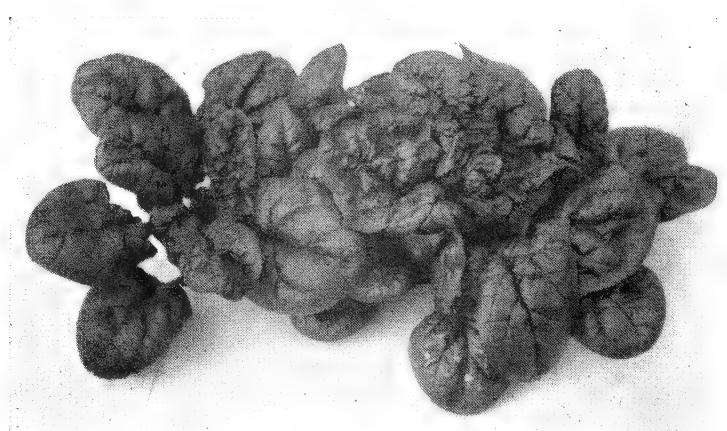
Squash

(Seed treated with corrosive sublimate)

Summer Variety

EARLY PROLIFIC STRAIGHTNECK—50 days

Use—Important for market garden and shipping. Also home gardens.



Long Standing Bloomsdale

Fruit—Up to 14 inches long, bright lemon color. Heavily warted in late stages. Prolific bush type plant. Earlier and smaller than Giant Straightneck.

Flesh—Light yellow, thick, fine texture. Quality—excellent.

Fall and Winter Varieties

TABLE QUEEN (Mammoth strain)—85 days

Also called Des Moines or Royal Acorn

Use—Home and market gardens. Very popular for home use.

Fruit—5½ inches long and 4 inches in diameter. Pointed, deeply ridged or fluted. Dark green, smooth hard rind.

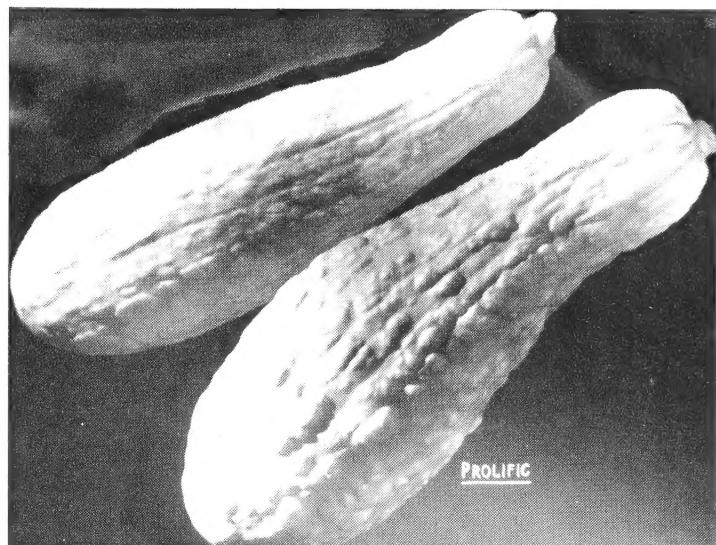
Flesh—Lemon yellow, good texture. Quality—good.

DELICIOUS (green)—105 days

Use—Home garden and commercial.

Fruit—Broad top, 7-8 lbs. Dark green skin, smooth thin rind, very hard.

Flesh—Bright yellow, thick, fine texture and dry. Good keeper. Quality—excellent.



Early Prolific

Plant—Medium size, spreading, foliage finely cut. Open habit of growth.

Fruit—Bright red, inclined toward roughness. Medium size, flattened. Quality—fair.

VALIANT—68 days

Use—Early market, home gardens.

Plant—Vigorous with rather sparse foliage. Long vines and branches.

Fruit—Red, globe shaped, smooth. Quality—excellent.

BONNY BEST—73 days

Use—Home garden, important commercial variety.

Plant—Medium size, moderately vigorous, continuous blooming habit.

Fruit—Bright red, medium size, flattened globe. Firm, smooth. Quality—excellent.

JOHN BAER—74 days

Use—Home and market gardens.

Plant—Similar in most respects to Bonny Best.

Fruit—Bright red, flattened globe, medium size, solid. Quality—good.

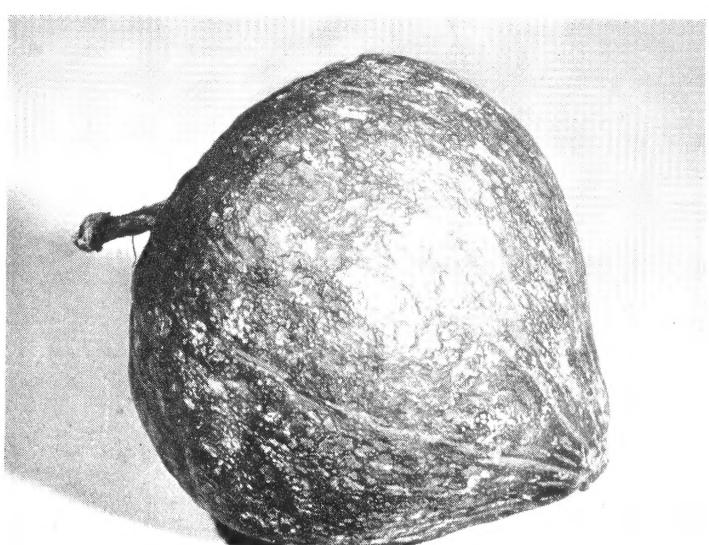


Table Queen

BLUE HUBBARD—110 days

Use—Commercial variety, storage and shipping and home gardens.

Fruit—Weighs up to 15 pounds, pointed at each end. Bluish green, slightly ridged with very hard rind.

Flesh—Thick, yellow orange, fine texture. Quality—excellent.

WARTED HUBBARD—110 days

Use—Commercial storage and shipping.

Fruit—Weighs to 14 pounds, pointed at each end. Heavily warted, dark green. Good keeper.

Flesh—Deep orange yellow, dry and sweet. Quality—excellent.

Tomatoes

(Seed treated with hot-water and copper sulphate)

EARLIANA—65 days

Use—Popular for home gardens, early market.

Green Delicious



Marglobe

PRITCHARD—75 days

Use—Market and processing.

Plant—Resistant to Fusarium wilt. Self-topping or determinate habit. Medium size.

Fruit—Red, smooth, globular. Thick wall and solid flesh. Quality—good.

JUBILEE—75 days

Use—Home garden.

Plant—Vigorous, indeterminate, fairly large with heavy foliage.

Fruit—Orange, globe shaped, very firm, mild flavored. Quality—good.

STOKESDALE—75 days

Use—Home and market gardens, canning. Replaces older varieties of same season.

Plant—Vigorous, moderately spreading, with heavy foliage.

Fruit—Bright red, globe shaped. Medium size, smooth with solid flesh. Excellent yielder. Quality—excellent.

MARGLOBE—78 days

Use—Market and processing.

Plant—Resistant to Fusarium wilt. Vigorous, heavy foliage.

Fruit—Deep red, medium size, smooth, nearly globular. Thick walled, with solid flesh. Quality—excellent.

RUTGERS—85 days

Use—Market, leading variety for processing in New Jersey. Also grown for green wraps.

Plant—Vigorous, dense foliage prevents sun-scald on fruit. Long vines or branches. Resistant to Fusarium wilt.

Fruit—Red, globe shaped, smooth with thick walls. Quality—excellent.

Turnips

(All seed hot-water treated)

FLAT DUTCH—45 days

Use—Home and market gardens.

Root—Flat, white flesh, fine texture. Quality—good.

Top—Small, erect, strap leaved.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE—56 days

Use—Home and market.

Root—Upper portion purplish red, white below. Large, globe-shaped and smooth. Flesh white, fine texture. Quality—excellent.

Top—Dark green, erect, large with cut margins.



Honey Cream

Watermelons

(Seed treated with corrosive sublimate)

HONEY CREAM—80 days

Use—Home and market garden.

Fruit—Small, round, dark green skin.

Flesh—Lemon yellow. Quality—excellent.

STONE MOUNTAIN—90 days

Use—Home garden, shipping.

Fruit—Very large, oval shaped with blocky ends. Weigh to 50 pounds. Rind dark green, hard and tough.

Flesh—Bright red, seeds white with black tips. Fine grained. Quality—good.

COOPERATIVE G. L. F. EXCHANGE, INC.
ITHACA, N. Y.



G. L. F. Lawn Seed

A good lawn seed mixture is made up of (1) grasses that give a quick protective covering and (2) grasses that will make a good permanent turf.

Grasses for permanent lawns

Kentucky bluegrass is the best grass for sunny places where the soil is good. It is injured by close clipping and becomes browned in severe drouth but recovers quickly.

Chewing fescue is the best grass for dry soil in either sun or shade. It makes a fine textured, tough sod and is particularly good in acid, sandy soils common on Long Island and near the Adirondack mountains.

Temporary grasses

Red Top is generally included in lawn mixtures for it germinates quickly.

Ryegrasses, both the Italian (or annual) and perennial kinds are quick to germinate and are useful for one-season lawns. Small quantities of either ryegrasses or red top included in mixtures for sloping lawns will prevent hard rains from washing away the soil and the slower germinating seed.

G.L.F. Lawn Seed is a carefully balanced mixture of the fast and slower growing grasses. There are three mixtures available:

For Sunny Areas

Kentucky Bluegrass	60%
Red Top	15%
Perennial Ryegrass	16%
Red or Chewing Fescue	8%
White Clover	2%

For Shady Areas

Kentucky Bluegrass	50%
Red Top	15%
Chewing Fescue	18%
Perennial Ryegrass	15%
White Clover	2%

Utility Mixture (for areas where coarser grasses can be used)

Kentucky Bluegrass	40%
Red Top	20%
Perennial Ryegrass	15%
Timothy	15%
Domestic Ryegrass	10%

